The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,105.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable period special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 M., No. 1875, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875
Leaves Bombay	30	Leaves Colombo 6
„ Ratnagherre	31	„ Galle 8
„ Vingorla	1	„ Negapatam 12
„ Carwar	Feb. 1	„ Madras 14
„ Mangalore	2	„ Cocanada 16
„ Cannanore	3	„ Vizagapatam 17
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Bimlipatam 17
„ Calicut	4	„ Calingapatam 18
„ Beypore	4	„ Gopalpore 18
„ Cochin	5	„ False Point 19
„ Alleppy	5	Arrive at CALCUTTA 21
„ Tuticorin	6	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussrah	17
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Fao	19
„ Guadur	3	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	5	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Linga	9	„ Muscat	28
„ Bushire	11	„ Guadur	March 2
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSRAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and fast sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Peard, will leave on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1875 at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—

Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jytahpoor, Malvan, Vingorla and Goa, Panjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Parsee Gate Street, No. 29, in the house of BOWJEE OOCHUND DADABAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechand, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL C. Donay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jeytapore, Malvan, Vingorla, Goa Panjim, Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of every month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
No. 31 Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	For.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2991	400	1st	Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	800	8th	Suez, &c.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	3809	450	15th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cate	2421	270	22d	Suez, &c.
				March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	South-mpton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampton.
TENERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez, &c.
SURAT	G. C. Bune	3142	550	29th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Tomkin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2667 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 27th instant positively.

She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2,421 Tons Register, leaving about 1st February, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

To Liverpool Rs. 350; Suez Rs. 200; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 60. Applying to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY THIS EVENING.

THE First-class Steamer COLOMBO, 1,0 A1, at Lloyds, 1,948 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, Thomas McNabb, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East India trade) will be despatched about the 27th JANUARY. She is specially designed and built for the East India trade; has exceptionally good accomodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Cabins being in house on deck thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland ..... } Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 26th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer HINDOO, 2,505 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE of PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10th APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES TEN RS.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a great appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

SORABJEE NANABHOY GUZDAR

TO

RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY GUZDAR.

The Sale of the Mazagon and Fort Properties, which was advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, has been POSTPONED by direction of the Special Commissioner until the 3rd of February next.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following undermentioned Goods, viz :—

1	„	of Bedford Cords.
1	„	of all Wool Assorted Coating.
1	„	of do. Assorted Serge.
1	„	of do. Superfine Cloth.
1	„	of do. Assorted Shawls.
2	„	of do. Cashmere Coatings.
1	„	of do. Flannels.
1	„	Gentlemen's stats.
1	„	Lavender.
2	„	Scent Bottles.

The above Goods are all well suited to the present cold season, and will be sold off to the highest bidder to close an account.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house (formerly two houses) standing thereon, situate in Cazee-ki-Gully on the east side of the said street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage for hallalcores, on the west by the said Cazee Syed Street, on the north by the house of Somoodeen Chanty, and on the south by the house of Nursey Natha, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 490, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq., the same comprises, a set of handsome star-cut glassware, hand some dinner and breakfast services, plated ware, as such as tea-pitcher, handsome dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery by "Marshall and Sons," &c., handsome French polished turn ture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 20 persons, handsome English solid mahogany sideboard with mirror back, French polished dining room chairs, dumb waiter, tablecloth screw press, circular, sofa and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, halt backed sofas, a handsome centre ottoman, consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, lady's French polished chairs, a first class sweet toned rosewood Piano by Broadwood, a Schiedmayer and Sochne, Stuttgart, easterbury, whatnot, portfolio stand, Persian and Ahmedabad carpets, a plated 3-light argand lamp, handsome English iron painted four foot bedsteads and cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and choral glasses, clothes and cane presses, China camphorwood chest of drawers, teapoys, Chubb's patent fireproof treasury chest, green boxes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

A handsome English built four seated open carriage, in excellent order.

A handsome English-built office brougham by Peter and Sons of London.

A pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab carriage horses, a set of English plated mounted double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, at No. 45, Mazagon near Nabob's Tank.

On FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 45, Mazagon, near the Nabob's Tank, the Household Furniture, &c., of R. J. Boyce, Esquire, the same comprising cut glass ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated cruet and breakfast frames, salver, curry dishes, ice pitcher, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved black wood furniture, consisting of dining-room, dining-room, pier, drawing and washing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining room, bed-room, easy and folding chairs, sideboard, teapoys, cupboard, clock, chiffoniers, kerosene oil lamps, flower vases, cornices, pictures, large size blackwood bedstead, double and single camp cots, chests of drawers, mahogany dressing glass, baity, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

DIGBY MORTON'S BEST BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY.

Will be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY the 2nd Feb., at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, F. A. C. Pandya, Esq., of Nuseerabad, ex s.s. "Bellona" :—

7 cases 21 doz. B andy		No. 1.	
3 „ 10 „	Do.	No. 2.	
4 „ 24 „	Port	'62	
4 „ 12 „	Do.	'63	

1½ Cask Sherry.

From Messrs. Digby Morton & Co.

The purchasers will have to pay the Custom's and Town Duties and other charges.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana about 100 Tons Burmah Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of Wines and Sundries, viz. :

25 Cases containing in each 2 dozen pints of Grand Vin Royal Champagne.				
25 ditto	di to	ditto	2 ditto	Grand Mousseux.
25 d.to	di to	dit o	1 ditto	Bottles of Grand Vin Royal Champagne.
10 d.tto	ditto	ditto		by S. Schroder & Co.
25 ditto	ditto	ditto	1 ditto	do of superior Port Wine.
1 Cask of Sautern Claret.				
1 ditto of Port Wine.				

Sundries consisting of accordians, electric machine, myoroscope, preserve jars, tiger skins, crapes, Europe silk handkerchiefs, solar lamps, fishing rods, guns, silk curtain cloth, foot tubs and water cans, &c.

2 Cases of American Chairs of sizes.
1 Case of Alpaca Umbrellas.
1 dit o of Australian Butter, each tin containing 2 lbs.
1 d.tto ditto ditto ditto 7 lbs.
1 ditto French Note Papers.
Few doz. superior Japan Skins.
1 coir Rug.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Mudapollams, Jaconette, Prints, Dhoties, White Mull Stripes, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Gun in Case complete, with Electro-plated Cartridge Apparatus, Breech-loader F. F. 16 guage Dougall's lock-fast Prize Gun Rupees 200.

A few bronze double-light Chandeliers.

Apply to the Undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOW READY,

A MANUAL OF

LATIN AND GREEK DERIVATIVES,

BY PROFESSOR K. T. BEST, M. A.

Third Edition (revised and enlarged). Price Rs. 1-12, by Post Rs. 1-14.

COOPER AND CO., Meadow Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE AND CO., Kalbadavee.

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES!

A LARGE AND SPLENDID SELECTION,

BOTH COMIC AND HUMOROUS.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

Just Published.

CLAUDE AND ETHELINE

AND OTHER POEMS,

BY

RASEIM WILLOWBY.

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

PATENT EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the matter of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

SOLICIT ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE ABOVE WARES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.

Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs 130 to Rs 300.

In various patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS, for Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES

Of richly-painted Porcelain, in a variety of beautiful designs,

From Rs 65 to Rs 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,

From Rs 50.

Of best Stone China with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,

From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,

From Rs 25.

DINNER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,

In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,

From Rs 90 to Rs 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,

Of elegantly painted and Gilt Porcelain,

From Rs 50 to Rs 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,

From Rs. 25 to Rs 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,

and a

variety of useful and ornamental sundries.

A detailed Price List on Applicati n.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a grey Arab CHARGER, aged. Price moderate. Apply to the ADJUTANT, 20th Regt. N.I., Marine Lines.

FORT,—BOARD and LODGING is available for a GENTLEMAN with an ENGLISH FAMILY. Address F. T., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of a Ginning Factory at up-country.

Apply with certicates to "V. G.," care of this Office.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE STEWART FORBES, son of our senior, Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, and Mr. JAMES STEVES, brother of our Mr. William Steves, are admitted PARTNERS in our firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.

London, 1st January 1875.

THE SHARE LIST of the BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th of February. Shares Rs. 150 each. On application Rs. 10. On allotment Rs. 20. Apply for Prospectuses to the SECRETARY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sabobguge, via Lickree Gully.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1875, at 5 P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th January 1875.

SPORTING.—The SECOND DEALER STABLES will be drawn for on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant at the Race Stand, Byculla, at 9 o'clock P.M.

E. L. ELLIOT,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

23rd January 1875.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the Estate of the late Colonel T. JAMES, C.B., Controller Military Accounts, Calcutta, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, before 30th January 1875, after which date no claims will be attended to.

ARTHUR ELDERTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Officers' Quarters, Alipore, Calcutta, 28th Dec. 1874.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 20th January 1875.

The following revised Notice is published for general information in supersession of that published under date the 20th April 1874, which is hereby cancelled :—

Notice is hereby given, that a DIOPTRIC FIXED LIGHT of the fourth order has been fixed, and is now shown at the Fort of Mandvee in the entrance to the Gulf of Cutch.

The above Light stands at the south-west corner of the Town of Mandvee; it has an elevation of 127 feet above sea level; it is visible in clear weather at a distance of 17 to 18 miles; its illuminating arc is 180°, and it is visible from seaward at all points.

Latitude ..... 22 deg. 50 sec. N.
Longitude ..... 69 deg. 21 sec. E.

J. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts Rs.	13 0
Do. No. 1	„ „	Quarts „	14 0
BODENHEIMER	„ „	Quarts „	15 0
Do.	„ „	Pints „	8 0
GEISENHEIMER	„ „	Quarts „	16 0
Do.	„ „	Pints „	8 8
NIERSTEINER	„ „	Quarts „	18 0
Do.	„ „	Pints „	9 8
RUDESHEIMER	„ „	Quarts „	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„ „	Quarts „	28 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens and over.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the Wine may cover the corks.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	Qts. 10
Ditto ditto	„	Pts. 6
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Pts. 9

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale Dry	per doz.	Rs. 20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„	„ 24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	„ 26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	„	„ 28

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens and over.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE & CO.

QUARTS, in casks of 3 dozen each ..... Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ..... „ 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each... „ 4 12 do.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BY SPARKS AND MOLDER.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ..... Rs. 6 0 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 „ „ „ 4 4 do.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native angua, es.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placard, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH JANUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull and drooping, prices of Surats barely supported, Mid Orleans being quoted 1/16d. per lb. lower.

STERLING EXCHANGE is again without quotable alteration only a most limited business having been done, but we have still to note an easier tendency, and unless more bills come on the market than at present seems likely, there is every appearance of easier rates. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 10¾d.	...per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 11/16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 10¾d.	,,
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 10 21/32d.	,,

Exchange on Calcutta, and Government Paper, are quite unaltered.

SHARES continue weak, Bank of Bombays being again a half per cent., and Spinning and Weaving Shares Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower.

COTTON has been very quiet to-day but prices cannot be quoted actually lower sellers being slow to give way. Supplies, however, are steadily increasing, and directly stocks here assume larger proportions we may look for comparatively lower prices.

FREIGHTS are dull at £2-5 for ready steamers, £2 7 6 February and £2-10 March loading. Sailing ships unaltered.

PIECE GOODS are firm at previous prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Amt. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,493
20,000	500	all	5½ p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
5,385	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	500
40,000	2631	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	17·5	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
6,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	675

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,880	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	1,000	1,100	30 do.	Albert Co, Karachee	775
100	50	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	610
250	1,000	200·00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	12,500	11,000	2 dp.	Apollo Press Co	3,200
400	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
678	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	520
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,400
200	500	all	20 p.c.	Do New	260
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Bombay Steam Cotton Co	1,350
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Commercial Press Co	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharwar Company	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharwar Press Co	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhulia Press Co	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,000
1,500	1,000	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,205
1,000	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,725
710	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeevraj Balioo Mills	1,375
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,175
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,425
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,345
1,000	1,000	all	270 p.c.	Muscapa Spinning	1,350
4,000	625	all	68	Oriental	810
600	1,250	200	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,310
530	1,000	25-31	p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,200
300	2,000	5·0	...	Shownaggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,310
1,000	150	110*	...	Broach Mills	210
800	1,000	750	...	Calcha Spinning	1,080
2,100	2,000	all	10 p.c.	Churumsey Spinning	2,000
1,500	1,250	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,205
1,800	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,725
710	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeevraj Balioo Mills	1,375
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,175
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,425
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,345
1,000	1,000	all	270 p.c.	Muscapa Spinning	1,350
4,000	625	all	68	Oriental	810
600	1,250	200	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,310
530	1,000	25-31	p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21·3·2·5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consol. Stock	22¾d.
.....	£20	5 1 4 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	12¾
.....	£20	6 5 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,09	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
.....	£10	9 8·5 15	do.	Do. New £12 Shares	310

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	0·6	Colaba Land Co	1,370
7,500	100	all	...	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
1,750	4,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,300
6,000	1 400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,000	260 p.c.	Bentley Burmah Trading Corporation	1,720
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	115
2,150	100	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	375
.....	350	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	...	...	Date of L'dation	...	...
.....	9	219	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship WHITE ADDER, 914 tons, Captain J E Betham, will sail to-day in ballast, to Rangoon.

THE s s PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE s s PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B Coury, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE P AND O Co's s s SUNDA, 1,029 tons, Captain J Babot, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China Mail and the following passengers:—For Shanghai,—Mr C C Clifford. For Galle—Mr J E Bodger. She carries the following cargo:—1,523 chests opium, 33 bales cotton, and sundries.

THE B I S N Co's s s MALTA, 1,945 tons, Captain F M Bark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (January 3rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mitchell, Mr Garwood, Mr Tompler, Mr Walker, Mr Beetham, Prince Cheeverty-ake, one second class and eighty-one deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s THISBE, 1,671 tons, Captain C H Eastley, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from China &c, with China Mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai:—Mr S Carnegiee and servant From Hongkong—Mr A Burnie, Mr Abdool Kadur, Captain Almond, Mr C Godd, and seventy crew of the s s Malaca. From Galle—Mr C Jafferjee and six lascars of the s s Pekin. From Hongkong to Southampton—Dr W Lowry.

THE P AND O. Co's s s CEYLON, 1,140 tons, Captain G N Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c, with Australian Mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr E R Fairfax, Mr C W Miles, Dr J S Hughes, Dr Easton, and Mr D Parker. From Melbourne—Miss English, Mr J M Gibbs, Revd D Kaye, Colonel and Mrs Westropp, His Excellency Sir G F Bowen, (Gov of Victoria), Maj Pitt, A D C, Mr Watchouse, two Misses Watchouse, Mr McMillan, Mr and Mrs Tracy, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, two Misses and Master Mackenzie, Miss Lingha, Mr Carter, Mr and Mrs Swanstone, Miss McDonal, Miss Martin, Mr & Mrs Fairchild, Mr Eliot, and Miss Sligand. From Gleneng—Mr Waterhouse, and Lieut & Mrs Bagot. From Galle.—Major Sir J Campbell and lady, and two infants.

ARRIVALS.

Janry.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Thibet (s)	Eastley	Shanghai, Janry 1.
25	Malda (s)	Burk	Calcutta, Janry 3.
.....	H. M. S. May Frere.	Guthrie	Bhownuggur Janry 25.
.....	Ceylon (s)	Hector	Melbourne, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Janry.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Romania	Fenwick	Madras Coast.
.....	Sunda (s)	Babot	China, &c.
.....	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast & Carwar.
.....	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Coast and Carwar.

The ship White Adder, Betham, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Thibet, to Aden & Suez.
Br g Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin & Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bulwark, 405 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purseram; 600 cwts myrabolams, Ramchund Mooljee.
Hector s 967 t cwts galls etc 1850 cwts hemp, Nathoo & nderjee; 28 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha & Co; 109 bales cotton, Khetsey Hurmookey; 320 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 & 0 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 15 bales wool, F Cursetjee; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.
Palestine s, 60 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 400 bales cotton, Stewart Hobert & Co; 20 bales wool, Premjee Purse; 202½ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Blenheim s, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 38 bales wool, Moty Jethany.
Colombo s, 18 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 25 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Vizon s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gordhdas Heerjee; 46 bales wool, Lilladhur Govinjee.
Guy Mannering s, 250 cwts myrabolams, Narrunjee Damjee; 204 cwts cocoanut oil, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan & Co; 40 b les wool, Tooleedas Callianjee.
Atalanta s, 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 6 bales woolen carpet, Vithuldass Ramdass; 162½ cwts gum, Venjee Purseram & Co; 72 cwts deer horns, and 2 cwts mother of pearl shells, Momed Corjee.
Thibet s, 31 bales wool, 547 packages ginger, 62 bags coffee, 4 cases cardamoms, P & O Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 176 cwts sandlewood, Vinay & Co; 176 cwts poppy seed, Venjee Purseram & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Thibet s, 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Sig gried & Co; 14 cwts mowra seed, Leone Johier & Co; 2 bales hides, G S gg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trident s, 150 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 25 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Thibet s, 310 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 850 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 3,75[illegible] cwts linseed, Nurse Kessowjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 265 chests opium, Tata & Co.
Avoca s, 109 cwts oilbanum, and 60 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Curreemboy Ebram; 69 packages in ther of pearl shells, Khullan Abdoola; 2 packages tobacco, H M H Ebersgin; 1½ cwts gunda horns, J Peerbhoy; 55 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, and 137 packages oilbanum, Joomanbhoy Lalljee; 44 packages red raisin, and 31 cwts gunda horns, Yusufalibhoy Khaley; 75 cwts bedlium, and 17 cwts oilbanum, Yusufalees Ramjee; 18 packages by whole and 62 packages oilbanum, Allana Munjee; 53 packages red raisin, Mahamed Kurbon; 175 cwts bedlium, 120 packages red raisin, and 43 packages byssabole, Ebram Noordin & Co; 21 bags turiyaher seed, Tricomjee Hem ji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca s, 12 packages senna leaves, 10 bags linseed and 5 cases gum, Mooljeetbhoy Jewraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 4 chests opium, Byramjeeall Sohbagmu'l.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Lattitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·4 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

	January—1875.						
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 6 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·900	·879	·909	·879	·869	·877	·891
Temperature of the Air	73·0	72·5	69·0	68·5	71·1	72·1	72·5
Wet-bulb Thermometer	66·4	64·7	59·3	57·3	62·0	64·3	67·2
Dew Point	62·9	60·3	49·5	44·6	56·3	59·9	55·7
Relative Humidity of Air	·712	·650	·536	·501	·610	·654	·568
Extent of cloudy Sky (the wholly clouded=8)	2·6	3·2	1·6	0·0	0·0	0·4	1·8
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	77·3	77·1	73·5	73·5	78·0	78·3	78·5
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	67·0	67·7	63·0	56·9	62·3	64·0	64·5
General Direction of Wind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	193	212	338	210	193	254	272
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·0	0·00	0·47	0·00	0·03	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 24th Jan. 0 in. 47 cents.

(a) N, NE, E, WSW, WNW NNW, NW.
(b) N, NE, E, ENE, NW, WSW, SW.
(c) WNW, E, NE, NNE, N, NNW, NW, N, NNE.
(d) NNE, NE, WNW, W, WSW, NW, NNE.
(e) NNE, NE, E, SW, WSW, W, S.
(f) NNE, NE, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(g) N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 25.

Keys, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Stokes, Captain, Bombay 108th Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Loch, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

JANUARY 26.

Osborne, Colonel, Head Quarter Staff, on duty, to Poona and Madras.
Hew ett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jany. 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The G.V. Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr W H Heedman to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 21st March next.

Capt W E Forbes, Asst Commr of the 1st grade, Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Commr of Gonda during the absence on furlough Mr Macconochie, or until further orders.

Mr W C Bennett, c s, Supt of Encumbered Estates, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, and to officiate as Settlement Officer of Gonda, vice Capt Forbes.

Mr C Chapman, Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, to be Supt of Encumbered Estates, Gonda, vice Mr B Bennett.

Mr A Robinson, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Arabic, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 4,000.

Mr J White, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Mr H Muspratt, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Act VIII of 1874, Section 2, and Act XII of 1874, Section 2, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commr of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming his Chief Commissionership, the following powers lately vested in or exercisable by the Lieut-Govr of Bengal or the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, namely, (1) the powers of the Local Government under Sections 26 and 69 of Act XI of 1859 (the Revenue Sale Law), and (2) the powers of the Board of Revenue under Sections 3, 4, 19, 26 and 49 of the same Act.

Mr H F Blanford is appointed to be Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India from the date of his return from furlough.

Mr J B Wynne, Asst on the Geological Survey of India, 2nd grade is allowed furlough for one year and nineteen days, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code from the 16th of March next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Mr F H Souter, c s, Commr of Police, Bombay, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on special duty connected with the affairs of Baroda.

The following Brigade Orders, dated 17th Dec 1874, issued by the Offg Co. dt of the Central India Horse, are confirmed:—
1st Regiment, Central India Horse—Capt J Miller, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.
Lieut R J H Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.
These appointments to have effect from the 8th Dec 1874, the date on which Capt A H S Neill, Adjt, reported his return to the Regt from special duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj A J Cowie, in medical charge of the 37th (The Mecrut) Regt of N I to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bengal, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn Maj J Pitchell, M D, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Lieut Col (Bt Col) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, of the Bengal S C Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 20th Jan 1875.
Lieut Col Theodore Walter Rose Boisragon, of the Bel S C, Commandant, 30th (Punjab) Regt of N I for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.
Maj Edward Talbot Thackeray, V C, of the R Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, 4th circle of Military Works, Umballa Divn, D.F.W., for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulation of 1868.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry—Lieut W H Salmon, 1st Wing Subaltern, 41st (The Greatlies) Regt of N I, to be Wing Subaltern, vice Capt J Jacob, resigned.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Lieut Col (Bt Col) Herbert Raban, of the B S C, Depy Inspector Genl of Police, Lower Provinces,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificates:—
Lieut William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan, of the R Engrs, doing duty officer, Sappers and Miners, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note 1).
Surgn John Lloyd, M D, of the Medical Department, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note 1).

The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—
Sub-Conductor Michael Kelly, of the Army Commissariat Department, for 18 months, under the provisions of G G O Nos 2 7 of 1869 and 986 of 1872.

The services of Surgn R Moodie, M D, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as Offg Junior Civil Surgn of Allahabad.

H R the Gover Gen in Council is pleased to direct the formation of an army reserve of one thousand (1,000) horses, which for the present will be kept at the Saharunpore and Hauppur Stud Depots.

Horses invalided from corps and batteries under the provisions of paragraph 534 B of the "Bengal Army Regulations," will be sent to the former depot if quartered at and above Umballa, and to the latter when stationed below it, under such instructions as may be issued from time to time by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Capt Howard James Bartoe, of the B S C, Sub-Assist Commy General, 2nd Class,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Janv 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—
Lieut Col Edgar John Spilsbury, B S C,—16th Janv 1875, Lieut Col Thomas Gordon Moore Lang, M S C,—16th Janv 1875, and Lieut Col John Duncan Campbell Wallace, M S C, 16th Janv 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—
Capt Swinton John Browne, 20th Janv 1875, and Capt Otway Maynes Graham, 20th Janv 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provision of G G O No 808 of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—
Lieut Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood, 17th Janv 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Government of the N-W Provinces having intimated that it is no longer desired to have a Superintending Engineer in charge of the Provincial Light Railways, the following arrangements will take place:—

Mr H Pilmo, t flg Supdg Engr is transferred with that rank to Eastern Burmah, and posted as engineer-in-Chief to the Rangoon and Irr w ddy Valley Railway.

Capt W Shepherd, a r, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, is promoted to the 1st grade, and transferred to the N W Provinces for employment as Superintending Engineer-in-Chief for Light Railways.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 29	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	29	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet	
China	Jan. 26	3-30 P.M.		7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	Feb. 15	3-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

Ceylon and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 26	Tuesday	Feb 23
,,	Feb. 9	,,	Mar. 9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN THESE COLUMNS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WILLCOCKS—January 22nd, at Chunar, the wife of A. J. Willcocks, M. D., Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

So little is really known of Nepal that the character of the government established in that country by Sir Jung Bahadoor can only be guessed at. But it is certain that the power of this extraordinary man must be more firmly rooted than that of any other Prince or Minister in India, or he would not have ventured to go with his sons on a journey to England, leaving his enemies to plot against him in his absence. Perhaps, however, we do Sir Jung injustice in supposing he has left any enemies behind him at Nepal. He may be able to say with the grim Spanish marshal who was exhorted on his deathbed to forgive his enemies:—"My enemies! I "trust I have left none of them alive to be for-"given." Or, if a few of them still survive, perhaps he has adopted the wise precaution of the Shah of Persia, and is taking them with him as companions and hostages on his travels to distant lands. Probably, too, he has left some attached and powerful members of his family at home to watch over the Maharaja, who can hardly be contented, we should think, with the condition of utter helplessness to which he has been reduced by his powerful Minister. But, no matter what strong means he may have used to guard against the possibility that a revolution may be attempted while he is away, the combination of great qualities in Sir Jung Bahadoor must indeed be extraordinary to have won for him such a personal ascendancy among the Goorkhas that he can go thousands of miles away and yet feel secure that an anomalous system of government which he has himself created, and which apparently resembles nothing so much as the now extinct double government of Japan, will be regularly maintained till he comes back. The assured position is the more singular, because the history of the Court of Nepal before Sir Jung's time presents little else than a series of sanguinary struggles for power equally fatal at no long intervals to the vanquished and the victors. Possibly, after all, the simplest explanation of Sir Jung Bahadoor's success may be at the same time the most correct; he may be merely a man of remarkable administrative capacity who has known how to reconcile both the nobles and the people to his stern but just rule.

Sir Jung may reasonably count on having his interests supported by the British Government while he is away, and no doubt one object of his recent visit to Calcutta was to ascertain exactly to what extent Lord Northbrook would be inclined, in case of need, to show that the Government of India is still grateful for the service rendered by him in 1857. It is true that, according to some writers, the Nepalese troops acted at that time on Charles Lamb's principle of doing work—they came very late into the field and went away very early. They did not make their appearance as allies of the English till the neck of the rebellion had been broken, and they went off to their homes as soon as Lucknow had been captured with as much spoil as they could carry. But it was a bold stroke for Sir Jung Bahadoor, the ruler of the only independent Hindoo State, to come forward at all in those days as an active ally of the British Government; and, by his own account, he would never have had the courage and sagacity to take this resolution if he had not seen for himself the resources in men and money that England possesses. He is now taking his sons home to learn the same lesson; and under his wise tutelage we have no doubt they will learn it to some purpose. A visit to England, however, affects Asiatics differently according to their characters. The Shah, who is a man of mature years, admired the vigour and manliness of the English people, though he made the significant note that they keep on foot a very small army; while Azeemoola Khan, who was petted by London society, came to the conclusion that all the English were as frivolous as the gay companions of his looser hours, and so stirred up his master at Bithoor to rebel against such contemptible rulers. Sir Jung Bahadoor's sons will be trained, no doubt, to observe England and the English to better purpose.

We invite the attention of the Government of India to an article we reprint this morning from an Anglo-Marathee paper—the *Indu-Prakash*—which is conducted with much ability, and which we always like to read on account of its outspokenness. The *Indu-Prakash* hardly pretends to be loyal. In its yesterday's issue it speaks gleefully of the prospect of England and Russia coming into collision in the East, and says frankly:—"If that takes place, the "British in India may count upon having "enough of anxiety and trouble." It is far better that educated natives should say what they really think and hope in this plain way, than that they should talk devotion to the British Government in public, and hold secret meetings to matter disloyalty in private. From a paper like the *Indu-Prakash* the Government may learn what the Mahrattas, the kinsmen, that is to say, of the dominant caste at Mulharrao's Court, think of the policy declared in the Proclamation about Baroda. The article we have quoted is full of elaborate compliments to the Viceroy for his promise not to annex the State of Baroda, and the writer pins the Viceroy down to the pledge that "a native administration shall be re-established." What the Mahrattas mean by a native administration is betrayed in another furious paragraph in the same paper, in which the *Bombay Gazette* is told that "towards the Senapati, the Pandhreys and "Phadnis, and Sirdars generally, his haste to set "up the political inquisition at Baroda, which "nearly brought on the Mutiny in our own "territories, the consternation he has inspired "among the army, both regular and irregular, by "his determination to cut down the military "grant, and his equally threatening Commission "about the charities, these mistakes of the new "Government have not failed to give to the "Baroda people a foretaste of the coming times, "and we are quite satisfied in our own minds "that a *plebiscitum* taken in the present mood "of the subjects of that State would not show "results at all flattering to the pride of the "sovereign power. Baroda is of course gagged, "and cannot speak, and will not be allowed to "speak till the dreaded trial is over."

Do not these remarks already justify all we have said, in prophesying the inevitable failure of the policy the Government of India is attempting to carry out? We have been found fault with for asserting that Sir Lewis Pelly could not purify the administration of the kingdom of which he has taken charge without violating, in the opinion of those natives whom the Government of India wished to conciliate, the ill-judged promise given in the Viceroy's Proclamation. But now the *Indu Prakash* authoritatively declares that the Mahrattas will be satisfied with nothing less than the restoration of a native government uncontaminated by English ideas or by the presence of a single Englishman; and it warns Sir Lewis Pelly, at his peril, to desist from annoying any of the nobles and courtly parasites who have so long preyed upon the resources of the people of Guzerat. There is no disguising the fact that these presumptuous criticisms on the action of the Government owe their origin entirely to the inconsistency—the inevitable inconsistency—between that Government's fair words about restoring a native administration at Baroda and the energetic efforts of its Agent to organize an administration which must be in principle entirely English. Lord Northbrook and his colleagues have, we regret to believe, made the serious mistake of despising the policy of plain dealing, which alone won India for the English, and alone can keep them here. The best diplomatist we ever had in India was the great Duke of Wellington, whose downright honesty and sagacity were more than a match for all the duplicity of all the Mahratta courts—even for that of Scindia's ambassador, who was so clever that the Duke himself many years afterwards spoke of him as a superior sort of Talleyrand. If our Government tries to throw dust into the eyes of the natives, there is not a native diplomatist from Gwalior to Baroda who will not easily outwit it, for these men are so practised in craft and subtlety that they cannot be foiled except by a simple directness of conduct which is opposed to all their ideas of able diplomacy. It was a perception of this truth which made us regret from the first the tone of a Proclamation which tried to reconcile the virtual annexation of a native State with a disavowal of any intention to annex it. We cannot but fear also that the Government has been ill-advised in not putting Mulharrao on trial as an ordinary criminal; for, if the country is not to be annexed, and a prince convicted of trying to poison a British Resident is not to be subjected personally to an ignominious punishment such as will deter other native princes from following his example, God help British Political Agents and the British Empire in India!

BARODA AFFAIRS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 25TH JANUARY.

THE weather here is very nice and cold, and an early morning constitutional would be really enjoyable if it were not for the intolerable nuisance arising from dust. In Guzerat the cold season only is worth staying in; the hot weather is simply grilling; and the rains stop all outside communications and pleasures. At present small parties go out shooting and on picnics.

Preparations on all sides are going on for the ensuing enquiry into the conduct of the Gaekwar. In order that Mulharrao should have a fair and impartial trial, Lord Northbrook has requested Sir Lewis Pelly to furnish copies of the evidence and statements of witnesses who have been examined by Mr. Souter to His Highness, so that he and his legal advisers may be fully prepared to meet the serious charges imputed to him. Another reason for this procedure is that the gentlemen composing the Commission of Enquiry may not be unnecessarily delayed in their sittings at Baroda after the case for the prosecution, so to speak, is over. The defence will be gone into at once after the Commission has heard and recorded the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, will prosecute; and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine (from England) and Mr. Purcell, from Bombay, under instructions from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, will defend the accused. Mr. Shantaram Narayen and another pleader of the High Court (from Ahmedabad) will also assist the defence. Mr. Jefferson has been here for some days; Mr. Cleveland came up last night to hold a consultation with Sir Lewis Pelly and Mr. Souter. The witnesses for the prosecution are located in a tent in the compound of the Residency under a guard of the local and Bombay police, and at night under a military guard, so that they may not be in any way tampered with.

The Agent of the Governor-General, and Special Commissioner, has appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Souter (President), Captain Jackson, Mr. Gujanund, Foujdar, and Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali, to examine the Palace for the purpose of securing any monies, e wels, documents &c.,' from being purloined or misappropriated. They will commence their searching operations to-day, when I expect to be present there.

Mr. Souter, at the desire of Sir Lewis Pelly, is overhauling the papers connected with the enquiry into the cause of death of the late Bhow Scindiah, which, it is expected, will throw some light on the present enquiry, or at least assist in finding out the means and agency by which Bhow Scindiah's death was accomplished; so that it might prove useful in finding out whether the same agency was not employed in the present case. But I fear what I have heard is correct, that some of the original papers in that enquiry have been abstracted and fictitious ones substituted. Anyhow, Mr. Souter is indefatigable in his endeavours to unravel the mystery hanging over the whole affair.

Sentries patrol the town, and all persons suspected of having anything valuable about them are challenged and searched; and at the railway station the search is very strict. Yester

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

THE GAEKWAR'S TROOPS—MORE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE.

BARODA, 26TH JANUARY.

The Gaekwar's troops are being paid.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen with seventy-five thousand rupees has left for Bombay.

Further evidence in the poisoning case is forthcoming as to how the powdered diamond was obtained. Mr. Souter and Mr. Cleveland leave this on Thursday to consult Mr. Scoble and Mr. Inverarity and to retain a third Counsel.

Sergeant Ballantine left London to-day. Shorthand writers for the defence follow.

All quiet—more arrests.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 20TH JANUARY.

The Viceroy will receive a deputation from Bhangulpore in the throne room of Government house to-morrow afternoon. The deputation will present an address on the successful results of the famine policy of Government.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

DUFFLA TERO' GOWHATTY, 26TH JANUARY.

Horrible weather. The Survey party are in snow. Fines are rendered in full by Nana and other Chieftains. The Abors are expected to give up the remaining captive girl.

THE FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH JANUARY.

Eighty-two thousand men, women, and children were daily employed for six months on famine works throughout the districts of Allahabad, Jhansie, and Benares. A good return for the eight lacs spent on the labourers is indicated in the long list of public works executed by them, viz.:—road-making, digging tanks, etc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.—THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION DINNER.

CALCUTTA, 26TH JANUARY.

The Viceroy goes to Simla on the 15th of March, arriving there about the 2nd of April. His Excellency visits Patiala en route.

180 guests were present at the annual dinner of the Trades' Association last night.

*** All the particulars of the Viceroy's tour given by Reuter in this message were published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday, having been specially telegraphed to us by our Calcutta correspondent. We presume that our news was telegraphed as usual to the Calcutta papers, and Reuter must have kindly sent it back to us. It is true he adds an interesting piece of information about the goodly number of guests present at the Trades' Association dinner. We trust they all enjoyed themselves.—ED. *B. G.*

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY

An address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been presented to the Marquis of Salisbury, who, in reply, complimented his predecessor, the Duke of Argyll, on his policy, which, his Lordship said, he should be glad to continue, and that there never would be any break in the gauge in the Government of India. He bore testimony to the splendid services which the Indian Government officers had rendered to the country in preventing the disasters from the late famine in Bengal. He believed that the financial future of India depended upon the due development of Railways, and it was gratifying to find that the Native Princes were desirous of co-operating with the Government in this direction. With respect to the duties on Cotton goods His Lordship said he had a very strong conviction that these ought to go. He was satisfied that the interests of India and Manchester were identical, and that the development of manufactures which might be legitimately expected to flourish in India was prevented by the withholding of English Capital.

OBITUARY—The Countess of Carnarvon.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

Mr. John Bright, in a speech delivered at Manchester yesterday, urged the disestablishment of the English Church.

Garibaldi has taken his seat in the Italian Parliament.

THE GAEKWAR'S COUNSEL.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

Sergeant Ballantine has been retained for the defence of the Gaekwar of Baroda on a fee of ten thousand guineas.

Mr. Bright in his speech yesterday, when advocating the disestablishment of the Church, deprecated any violent agitation in the matter.

THE FORTHCOMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

An expedition is being organised by the English and Indian Governments under the direction of Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., to observe the eclipse of the sun, which takes place on the sixth of April. The Expedition will start in February and will be represented by M. Janssen, for France, Herr Vogel for Germany, and Signor Sacchini for Italy. The principal object of the expedition will be to photograph the spectrum of the sun, and it is probable that the four stations from which observations will be made, will be the Nicobar Islands, Bentinck Island, Mergui and Siam.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HONGKONG, 26TH JANUARY.

It is reported here that the Emperor of China died on the 12th instant of small-pox and that his successor to the throne will probably be the grandson of Prince Tun.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 25TH JANUARY.

The Assembly have resolved to proceed with the second reading of the Bill for creating the Senate.

WASHINGTON, 25TH JANUARY.

Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the American Treasury, has submitted his estimates to Congress, proposing the re-imposition of tea and coffee duties.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 25TH JANUARY.

A Proclamation issued by Don Alfonso to the inhabitants of the Bosque Provinces summons them to submit to his rule, and promises to respect the liberty of the subject.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and drooping. Surats, prices were barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.
2 per cent. Consols for account..... 92⅛
5 do. French Rent. 1872 ..... 106½
Bar Silver 57⅜
Arrival—South and Tyne.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Hindoo.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Harold and Hazafager.

SIR JUNG BAHADUR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government, visited Sir Jung Bahadur at his temporary residence in Tank Villa (Gowalla Tank) to enquire after the Maharaja's health. Mr. Nugent's visit lasted for about half an hour. A little after noon the Resident of Nepaul, Mr. Charles Girdlestone, called on the Maharaja, and about 2 o'clock Sir Jung, accompanied by his brother Mr. Runodup Sing, the Resident and some of his suite drove down to the Apollo Bunder, where a steam launch was engaged to take the party on board the s.s. Arabia, the vessel in which Sir Jung goes to England on the 1st proximo. The Maharaja remained on board the Arabia for a little more than half an hour, during which he closely inspected the cabins, &c., and expressed himself pleased with the arrangements that had been made. In the evening, nothing was done in the way of visiting or sight-seeing, the Maharaja merely taking a short drive. Some of His Excellency's sons also drove out, accompanied by Mr. Emmett, their private tutor, to see somethin of the town. Sir Jung Bahadur will visit Sir Philip Wodehouse, at Government House, Parell, at 11 A.M. to-day. We hear that the arrangements made at Tank Villa by Ludha Ibrahim and Co. for the accommodation and comfort of Sir Jung Bahadur and his suite are very satisfactory. A number of vehicles have been provided at the expense of Government, for the use of the illustrious visitors.

RETURN OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

According to notification, His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse arrived in Bombay at 10 A.M. yesterday in the May Frere. A guard of honor, consisting of a company of the 20th N. I., was drawn up on the bunder under the command of Captain Gilmore. The regimental band was also in attendance. Among those who awaited His Excellency's landing at the bunder were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Lee-Warner, Col. Phayre, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Mr. Charles Girdlestone (Resident of Nepaul), Dr. Hewlett, Mr. Arbuthnot, Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Huridass, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, General Gell, Captain Spencer, Major Sexton, Colonel Kennedy, Colonel Ballard, Colonel Macdonald, Colonel F. W. Bond, R.A., and Messrs. Grant and Pedder. The Hon. Mr. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, and Captain Searle, went on board to bring His Excellency ashore. At a few minutes to 10 o'clock the boat bringing His Excellency and suite left the May Frere, salutes being fired from the Saluting Battery, the May Frere, the Constance (an English schooner), the Philomel, and the D'Assas (a French frigate). The turret-ships and the May Frere were prettily dressed. In the boat which brought Sir Philip were Captain Wodehouse, (Private Secretary), Colonel B. M. Deane (Military Secretary), Captains Fawkes and J. P. Jervoise, Mr. C. Gonne, and the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman (Chief Secretary). On landing, His Excellency shook hands with those who were on the bunder to receive him, and, after a few minutes, got into his carriage with three of his suite, the band striking up and the guard of honor presenting arms.

It will be remembered that the May Frere left Bombay on the 10th instant under circumstances of secrecy which scarcely seem to have been necessary, though it is possible that some great State reason was at work. It reached Surat on the following day, and, after a short stay there, proceeded to Gogo, where orders were received regarding the Governor's return journey. On the 24th instant it left Gogo for Bhownuggur, which was reached after two hours, and Sir Philip Wodehouse intimating his desire to return to Bombay early on the morning of the 25th, Captain Guthrie made the necessary preparations. On Monday morning Sir Philip arrived at Bhownugger Bunder with considerable display; the Thakore of Bhownugger escorting him to the limit of his territory, and a force of Bhownugger police and military lining the shore. When His Excellency embarked in the May Frere gig, commanded by Mr Baker, the Thakore's small band played "God save the Queen," and altogether as much dignity as possible was lent to the occasion. The bunder at Bhownuggur was very prettily decorated, and conspicuous among the flags were those of the Bhownuggur State. His Excellency seems to have enjoyed his trip so far as he went, and, doubtless, he has laid in such a stock of health as will enable him to get through a large amount of legislative business this session. It will be observed that the Legislative Council meets to-morrow, and a bill which affects a number of interests will be brought up for a first reading.

MR. ABERIGH-MACKAY, of the Government College, Delhi, has, it is said, just completed a volume on Western Turkistan. The book is intended to have a bearing upon Central Indian politics.

The destruction caused to property in India by white ants is forcibly brought to mind by the fact that in the last issue of the *Gazette of India* there are several notifications regarding the temporary stoppage of certain promissory notes because these animals had eaten them.

As will be perceived from the Government of India notices published elsewhere, Mr. A. Robinson has been awarded Rs. 4,000 for a degree of honour in Arabic; Mr. J. White, Rs. 2,000 for high proficiency in Persian; and Mr. H. M. Durand Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Bengalee.

SAYS the *Ceylon Times* :—"There seems to be a likelihood that Mr. Grant Duff will visit Ceylon before he returns home. His Excellency the Governor, who is an old Parliamentary companion of the ex-Secretary for India, has invited him to pay a visit to the Island in the course of his present tour; and it is believed the invitation will be accepted."

LATE advices from Melbourne inform us that the "Salisbury," 1,094 tons, has cleared for Calcutta with 160 horses, and a quantity of copper and sleepers. This, in all probability, will be the last ship despatched from Melbourne with stock for the present season. But inquiries have been made for a vessel to load a similar cargo for Colombo (Ceylon).

A CONTEMPORARY hears from the Frontier of an attack made by 600 Mahsuds on three villages of the Ahmadzais, in which the Mahsuds were victorious, carrying off a large number of cattle belonging to the Ahmadzais, and killing fifteen of the latter. The Mahsuds only lost two killed. The villages are situated within the limits of Muddu Khel, between Gor and Morgah.

IT is reported that a messenger lately arrived at Cabul from the Akhoond of Swat with the object of interceding for Sirdar Yakub Khan, but that the Ameer refused in a most summary manner either to see the messenger or read his letter, remarking that such messages were generally false, and should not be allowed to reach him. The Ameer is not the only one probably who wishes that the Akhoond would mind his own business, for we are certain that at present he is not in the best odour at the Court of Calcutta.

The bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State to the end of January 1874 (including bills before the 1st April but paid since that date or still outstanding) represent a total loss in excess of the estimate of Rs. 3,38,435. The estimated loss on bills for Rs. 9,96,52,000 was Rs. 68,94,465, and the actual loss has been Rs. 72,32,900. To make the estimate good there still remains a balance against India of Rs. Rs. 2,27,100.

MACAULAY is a "well of pure English undefiled" to which many a needy sojourner in literary pathways thinks it necessary to stoop to draw. The *Madras Athenæum*, we notice, accuses the *Madras Times* of compiling an article on Professor Tyndall out of Macaulay's essay on Addison, and supports its accusation by extracts from the article and the essay. The style of Macaulay exercises a very strong influence over some imaginations, and we are not astonished if occasionally a writer becomes so confused that he writes Macaulay when he actually thinks he is writing down his own ideas.

THE *Ceylon Times* says :—The case against the peon of the Oriental Bank, Galle, was heard on the 15th at the Supreme Court. The jury, without retiring to consider their verdict, brought him in guilty, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. The two trials, now disposed off, account for the loss of Rs. 9,000, out of the total sum Rs. 35,000 missing, but the question as to what has become of the rest of the money is still involved in mystery. We hear, however, that the matter is not to be allowed to drop, and that the authorities of the Bank have decided upon offering a large reward for any information that will clear the mystery up and bring all the guilty parties to justice.

We are glad to notice the *Pioneer* following us in reminding the Calcutta authorities that they ought not to over-estimate the value of the Yarkand Expedition. Our contemporary very wisely remarks that neither the ruler of Yarkand nor of Affghanistan cares about moral obligations, and that at a pinch the "highest bidder, Russian or English, would secure the fall of the hammer." This statement is in some degree supported by the information that when rumours reached Yarkand that a Russian Envoy was approaching from the other side—he afterwards proved to be only a Polish or Hungarian traveller, we forget which—the Atalikh Ghazee politely hustled our mission out of his dominions.

IN a note to the Government of India (Revenue, Agricultural and Commercial Departments) Mr Clements R. Markham states that altogether there are 32 jute manufactories in Holland, besides the hand-weaving in the houses of the work-people. The quantity of jute annually worked up is from 4,006,141 to 5,120,241 kilogrammes, of which from 2,375,500 to 2,680,000 are used for coffee bags; and from 2,430,641 to 2,439,741 for other purposes. These statistics are evidently meant to point out the way to Indian jute manufacturers, and we hope that those who have been agitating in Bombay for the larger production of jute in this Presidency will find in them something to support their belief that a jute industry in Bombay would find a profitable outlet in the continental markets of Europe.

THE Deolee irregular force seem to be a useful set of men. According to a memorandum published in the last *Gazette of India*, the Deolee Force had some time ago constructed the "Nek Chal" embankment, a bathing ghat, weir and guard-room, a chowkeedars's hut in the cemetery, a Hindoo temple on Clay's Island, and out-offices to the Hospital—all of which are said to be in a first-rate state of preservation owing to the good quality of the work. More recently they have constructed a Hall of Justice and a bathing sh ed for the hospital of the Deolee force. The Hall of Justice is said to have been picturesquely constructed, and the blending of colours in the decorations is effective and pleasing. The force have at present under construction a church, which is being built under Colonel MacDonald's supervision. These facts certainly argue in favour of the value of employing soldiers in India on labours outside of their purely regimental duties.

THE *Indian Observer* would "really like to know how much, or how little, Lord Salisbury has had to do with the vigorous proceedings adopted in the case of Mulharrao. In these days of telegraphic communication, it is hard to say to whom the merit of a political act is justly due. Of one thing we may be sure, that Lord Northbrook would not—without consulting the Secretary of State—have made an authoritative statement regarding the future government of Baroda. The advocates of annexation seem to forget that there are other Native Chiefs in India besides the Gaekwar." Our own opinion is that Lord Northbrook acted entirely on the results of his judgment. There would be little use in a Viceroy if he were never to act in emergencies as a responsible representative of Her Majesty in India ought to act in critical situations. It would be ridiculous to have our Viceroys reduced to puppets moved by wires pulled by people at home.

FROM the last published approximate statement of the gross receipts on Indian railways it appears that upon Guaranteed and State lines there has been a total increase in 1874 of Rs. 1,13,42,943. The greatest increase among the guaranteed rail ways is that of the East Indian l e, which gained Rs. 73,68,149 over the previous year. The next greatest increase took place on the Scindh, Punjab, and Delhi line, which gained Rs. 16,44,214. The G. I. P. Railway gained Rs. 8,60,010, and the B. B. and C. I. Rs. 96,350. Among the State Railways the greatest increases have been gained by the Rajpootana and Delhi District line (Rs. 1,49,944), and the Rajpootana and Agra District line (Rs. 2,48,444.) The Holkar State Railway gained Rs. 86,218, and the Nizam's Rs. 54,541. The only losses among the guaranteed lines took place upon the Madras line, the loss upon which was Rs. 9,56,800, and the South Indian line, the loss upon which was Rs. 1,55,914. The only loss among the State Railways is represented by a decrease of Rs. 2,350 on the Calcutta and South Eastern line. Altogether, last year may be regarded as a profitable one for railways throughout India.

IT having been determined that an establishment of seven European Officers for each native Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry should, as a rule, be present in India, and that the places of certain absentees, though in India, should also be temporarily filled as if they were on furlough in Europe, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that qualified Officers may be appointed as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps temporarily to fill vacancies in Native Regiments, which may be caused by the absence of any of the permanent establishment including the 2nd Wing Subaltern, under the following circumstances, viz. :—

I.—On furlough on private affairs or medical certificate out of India (furlough without pay or under Rule XI of the furlough rules or 1868 excepted), unless when Officers are already away on furlough, and one is expected to rejoin within six months;

II.—Officiating in an appointment Civil or Military, when it is known that the Officer will not return to his regiment;—or

III.—Officiating *ex probation* in a Civil or Departmental appointment; when the Officer's confirmation in the appointment merely depends on his passing the prescribed tests on completion of the regular period of probation.

2. But whenever the services of an unemployed Officer are available to fill the vacancy, no fresh appointment to the Staff Corps on probation can of course be made.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the proceedings of the Suez Canal Company are again the subject of complaint. The International Commission which met at Constantinople last year recommended unanimously that, pending the adoption by Maritime States of an uniform international system of tonnage, ships passing the Suez Canal should be provided with an official certificate, to be delivered to them by the competent authorities of their respective flags, determining their net tonnage according to the technical rules laid down by the Commission, and these certificates were to be accepted as proof of the net tonnage on which the Canal tolls should be levied. This recommendation was sanctioned by the Porte and it thus became obligatory on the Suez Canal Company, to respect such certificates. Nevertheless, the Company assumes to itself the right to repudiate them, and every vessel that goes through the Canal is remeasured by its officers. This is an entire innovation on their former practice, under which they were accustomed to accept without questioning the tonnage as described on the register of ships. The present practice is productive of great annoyance to ships, and involves loss of time without really benefiting the Company. It is strange that the intelligent Directors of the Canal Company, do not perceive that a vexatious policy towards commerce must be equally injurious to shipping interests and their own. But there is another complaint brought against the Company, which is of a serious character, inasmuch as it involves a charge of illegality. The Company has a right to charge tonnage dues whenever it furnishes to a ship a tug boat to assist in towing her through the canal. It, however, also levies this fee on a vessel which is towed by a tug belonging to her owner. Furthermore, the towage duty is charged if a ship is simply accompanied by her owner's tug or tender without receiving any towage service from it at all. Thus Her Majesty's troopships passing through the Canal, and employing as they do their own steam power, are accompanied by the Hasty or the Prompt, which are used exclusively as tenders; yet the Company has been charging upon the troopships 50 centimes per ton, in addition to the toll of 10f. per ton, on account of these tenders. Now it is clear the charge of 50 centimes per ton for towage is only leviable for towage services actually rendered, and was never meant as a source of revenue for the Company. The latter is, no doubt, entitled to levy the toll of 10f. per ton on tugs or tender towing or accompanying other vessels, but towage dues can only be imposed when a steam-tug of the Company tows a ship. The proceedings here complained of are in excess of the powers conferred on the Company by the Act of Concession, and could not be substantiated before any equitable tribunal It rests with the Porte to redress these grievances through the Imperial Commissioner in Egypt, who is placed their to watch the proceedings of the Company and see that the conditions of the concession are not transgressed.

THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

AFTER a delay of about three years, much of which, owing to the documents that had to be translated, was unavoidable, the long-pending Canara land settlement case came on for hearing on the 18th inst., before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West, at the Original side of the High Court. The parties in the case, which has been fixed upon as a representative case, are Vykoont Bapoojee, an inhabitant of the village of Bad in the Talooks of Carwar, against the Bombay Government. The plaint was filed in the District Court of Canara as far back as March 1871. In January 1872, on an application made by the plaintiff to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melville, the case was transferred from Canara to the Bombay High Court; and in the following month their Lordships issued an injunction restraining the Government officers from assessing the lands in Canara at the enhanced rate. Mr. Farran with Mr. Branson and Mr. Budrooddin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Latham, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Hearn, appeared for Government.

Mr. Farran in addressing the Court said :—My Lords, I think I may congratulate the Court on the fact that this case, which has occupied already a most considerable time, and which has occupied the parties a considerable time in procuring the evidence, is now ready for hearing—I am afraid, however, not in such a complete and perfect shape as the counsel on either side might wish. Nevertheless, I think on the evidence that has already been put in, and on the authorities which I will call attention, the Court will decide that the plaintiff has established his claim.

The Chief Justice said perhaps it might be understood that the hearing had been in no way fixed by the Court; the Court was in no way responsible for the delay.

Mr. Farran—My lords, a considerable portion of the evidence relied upon by the plaintiff is evidence derived from documents which are in the possession of Government, and of course the plaintiff not being aware of the exact dates, and, I may say, of the exact contents of these documents, is under a considerable difficulty in laying the matter clearly before the Court, but as I stated before that difficulty has practically been overcome and I shall be able to lay before your lordships a clear and, I trust, a concise statement of the circumstances under which the plaintiff's case arises, and the plaint is a short one and contains the plaintiff's prayer for the purpose of causing to be set aside an order whereby Act 1 of 1865, though inapplicable, has been made applicable to the undermentioned lands. It is an order of Government, which order is not to the knowledge at present, of either the 25th, 28th or 30th of March 1870.

The Advocate-General—It is of the 29th March 1870.

Mr. Farran—It is an order whereby Bombay Act 1 of 1865 has been made applicable to the plaintiff's lands, mentioned in the plaint, in such a way as to alter the assessment and to render the ownership and enjoyment of the plaintiff not a perpetual right, and the plaint prays to have the above original assessment, that is Rs. 200-5-7, declared permanent. Then follows a list of the property of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice—Is it printed?

(The papers in this case being very numerous, they had been printed in a book of three volumes for the convenience of the Court and of counsel.)

Mr. Farran—We have not been furnished with copies of the printed book up to page 91. I am informed that this book before page 91 contains private matter which the plaintiff at any rate has not been allowed to see. I don't know what it contains, but it contains matter certainly which we are not in possession of.

The Advocate-General stated that the first part of the volume only contained formal documents.

Mr. Farran—Your lordships will see on referring to the list of the property of the plaintiff mentioned in the plaint, that with five exceptions the *wargs* or estates therein mentioned are *mooles*.

The Chief Justice asked what the word *moolee* meant.

Mr. Farran—If I could find what *moolee* is with exact accuracy I think it would determine the issue of this suit. We say a *moolee* estate is an estate which is alienated by Government to a subject, in the first instance for a money payment called *kanthi* and in further consideration of an annual fixed land tax. I use the expression "land tax" because it is one that has been used very frequently by the Madras Government in this matter. Your lordships will find that these five estates are classed as *ganee*.

The Chief Justice—There are twenty estates in all of the *moolee* nature.

Mr. Farran—If your lordship will use the expression *warg* I think it will be most convenient. It originally meant the assessment account between Government and an individual proprietor, but at length it came to denote the hold itself. Six of the *wargs* are *ganee*, and I shall have to admit that a *ganee warg* originally was a warg held by a tenant under Government, but we say that Government has converted *ganee wargs* into *moolee wargs*. Our case is not so strong with regard to the *ganees* as to the *moolee wargs*. After describing the estate the plaint goes on to state that the plaintiff from a time that has no beginning paid the above assessment, and had the perpetual right in the land, and the enjoyment and ownership thereof. The plaint appears to have been received by the judge on the 1st of June 1871. The written statement was filed by the defendant on the 20th April 1872, and has the advantage of being in English.

Mr. Farran then put in the plaint, which was as follows :—

The suit is brought for the purpose of causing to be set aside an order whereby Act No. 1 of 1865 of the Bombay Legislative Council, though inapplicable, has been made applicable to the undermentioned lands, assessed at Rs. 200-5-7, and valued at ten times the assessment at Rs. 2,003-7-10, in such a way as to alter the assessment and to render my ownership and enjoyment not perpetual; and also for the purpose of having my perpetual right in the said lands established and the above assessment declared as fixed in respect thereof.

In the village of Kasba Bad, in the sub-district of Bad, in the warg (ancestral hereditary estate) Moolee No. 136 of Bapoojee Shewi, Rs. 24-0-11 (Here follows a list of other twenty-six wargs, the total assessment of which is Rs. 200-5-7).

I have from a time that has no beginning paid the above assessment, and have had the prepetual right in the land and the enjoyment and ownership thereof. The defendants had no authority to interfere with the enjoyment or my enjoyment and ownership, exercised by virtue of prepetual right. Such being the case, they have issued an order making Act No. 1 of 1865 applicable (though not applicable) to the lands, and altering the assessment in such a way as to render my ownership and enjoyment not perpetual. I therefore pray that the same order may be set aside, and my perpetual right to the said lands and the aforsaid assessment declared fixed.

The assessment abovementioned is Rs. 200-5-7; the value thereof at ten times the above is Rs. 2,003-7-10. The cause of action arose on or about the 26th, 28th, or 31st March 1870.

Mr. Farran next read the written statement, which was as follows :—The defendants deny that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for by his plaint or any part thereof. 2. The defendants deny that any permanent settlement of the land revenue binding upon the British Government has ever been made of the lands of the plaintiff mentioned in the plaint or any part thereof, or that the plaintiff has any such permanent right in the said lands or any part thereof as he alleges in his plaint. 3. The defendants further say that the said lands of the plaintiff were and are liable to be assessed under Bombay Act 1 of 1865, and the same have accordingly in pursuance of the said Act and by virtue of an order of the Government of Bombay made on the 29th March 1870, issued under the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by the said Act, been assessed; and upon such assessment the plaintiff's said lands, which upon survey had been found to contain 116 acres 39 goontas and four dandis, were assessed at Rs. 468-14-0; and the defendants say that the amount of such last mentioned assessment was fixed in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. 4. The defendants will, if necessary, rely in support of their defence upon the documents, a list of which is annexed, namely Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 1567 dated 29th March 1870, paragraphs 1 and 3 of Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 1722 dated 10th April 1871.

Mr. Farran—I think it is intended by that written statement to raise the broad issue whether *moolee* lands in Canara can be assessed under section 25 of Bombay Act 1 of 1865.

The Chief Justice—What was the date of bringing Canara under the Bombay Government?

The Advocate-General—It was in 1862.

Mr. Farran—As I stated, I believe that is the broad question intended to be raised. I do not understand that my learned friends dispute the title of the plaintiff to the lands in question, or the fact that since the occupation of Canara by the British Government these lands have been entered in the Government accounts as *moolee* lands, or that they are now entered in the Government accounts as *moolee* lands. I believe it is not denied that the lands entered in the plaint as *moolee* lands are entered in the Government accounts under that name.

The Advocate General—I make no admission at present. My impression is that since the English occupation of Canara the lands have not been accessed as *moolee* lands.

Mr. Farran—Then I shall have to trace back these lands hereafter in the Government records. That being the state of the pleadings this case came on before your lordships (the Chief Justice) and Justice Melville on the 29th April 1873. Certain issues were then raised and orders were given for the amendment of the plaint, by substituting the Government of Bombay as defendants in lieu of the then defendants.

The Chief Justice—That was by consent.

Mr. Farran—Yes, my lord, it was. The issues on which the case was then directed to go to trial were the following :—

1. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the absolute ownership and proprietary right in perpetuity to the lands in the plaint mentioned, free from any estate or interest therein of the Crown, save and except the right of the Crown to the receipt of a certain fixed and unalterable assessment payable in respect of the said lands.

2. Whether the assessment made in 1800 by Major Thomas Munroe, then Collector of Canara upon the said lands, was a fixed and permanent and unalterable assessment.

3. Whether such assessment was made by the said Major Thomas Munroe as the duly authorised agent in that behalf of the late East India Company, and whether the same was ratified and confirmed by the said East India Company, and whether the same became valid and binding as against the Crown.

4. Whether Bombay Act 1 of 1865 in any way applies to or effects the said lands.

5. Whether such lands are alienated villages within the meaning and exception of section 49 of the said Act.

6. Whether the passing of the said Act, by the local Government of Bombay, in so far as it purports to effect or alter the said annual land assessment payable in respect of the said lands was *ultra vires*.

7. Whether the order of the Government of Bombay of the 29th March 1870 is null and void so far as it purports to affect the said lands.

8. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed or any part thereof.

Mr. Farran—The question in the 7th issue as to whether the Act was altered, if the construction I shall contend for of Act 1 of 1865 is correct, will not arise, because on a true review of that Act I think it will appear to the Court that it was not intended in any way to interfere with proprietary rights, or to give Government right to assess lands which it had not a right to assess before. My construction is that section 25, which is the assessment section, gives the Government power to assess and fix for 30 years assessment lands which prior to the passing of the Act it had power to assess annually; in fact, lands which were the property of Government.

Mr. Justice West—It gave Government power to assess in a particular way that which formerly it had power to assess.

Mr. Farran—Yes, my lord. It was not intended to apply, and does not apply to lands held in proprietary right by subjects. I may state here what is my contention with reference to moolee lands in Canara, and it is in the following manner:—The occupation of Canara by the British Government the whole of the land in Canara, with the exception of Government waste lands, was the property of the subjects; that originally such lands were held by the *mookhees* as hereditary agents of the Rajahs of the Canara coast, and subsequent exactions were imposed by successive Governments on such proprietary lands; that when in the year 1800 the British Government obtained possession of Canara the period for unauthorised exactions came to an end; that a maximum fixed assessment was adopted by the British Government, that standard being the ancient land tax which was called *shist*, *plus* the greatest amount of exaction that any prior Government had enforced, that exaction being entered in the accounts as *shamil*. We contend that Government can not exact beyond this limit Government has no right to exact anything. I don't admit the Government can now exact the full amount of *shist shamil*, inasmuch as from subsequent settlements the amount which limited the ultimate amount, but in no case can it attempt more before this suit. I believe I shall be able to show your lordships indisputably that the lands in question have been held by proprietors in property, and I believe I shall be able to satisfy your lordships that from the time of the British possession till the revenue survey was extended to the lands of Canara, the Government has perpetually been occupied with the consideration of committing something like this maximum standard to the proprietors in Canara. During the whole course of the occupation of that country by the East India Company they had under their consideration the question of committing something of their maximum demands upon the lands. I may mention here that the *shist* and *shamil* together obtained a distinctive appellation and that was *kuddeem berar*; that means the ancient assessments. Subsequent to the permanent reductions were called *tarauv*. One further word of a general nature I shall add, and that is that when Major Munroe settled these lands in the first instance he, with I believe a few exceptions, fixed the ultimate demands as the whole of the *shist*, plus ¾ths of the *shamil* in some cases, a half in other cases, and a quarter in other cases. The plaintiff's lands were fixed at the *sh ist* and ¾s of the *shamil* Major Munroe fixed the *shist* and *shamil* at the highest amount that most Government could demand, but he considered that the lands were over-assessed, and he then fixed on his own authority the rates I have mentioned.

The Chief Justice—In no case did he fix the whole of the *shist* and the whole of the *shamil*?

Mr. Farran—Yes, my lord, in some cases he did, but certainly nothing above it. For these particular lands the whole of the *shist* and ¾s. of the *shamil* was fixed by Major Munroe.

The Chief Justice—In every case then there was the whole of the *shist* and the rectangular receives were only made in the *shamil*?

Mr. Farran—Yes, my lord.

The Chief Justice—You are speaking at present of the *moolee* lands?

Mr. Farran—Yes, my lord; at present I will confine myself altogether to the *moolee* lands.

The Chief Justice—Have you got any documentary evidence as to what was fixed with regard to your client's lands?

Mr. Farran—That appears, my lord, on the Government records. The *tarauv* settlement, I may mention, was made in this way. The average payments actually received from proprietors for seventeen years was taken, and that was fixed as the ultimate demand of the State. The State was in the habit of making remissions to the landed proprietors from time to time, and the whole *kuddeem berar* was considered too heavy generally. It was considered very undesirable that remissions of this kind should be taking place annually, and they were anxious as far as possible to ascertain what the proprietors could easily pay, and that he should have a maximum which he was able to pay entered in his accounts, and should not have to look up to a maximum, namely, the *shist* and *shamil*, which he could never pay. Therefore they took as a basis the actual payments for seventeen years and entered that as the tarow settlement, as an ultimate standard to which in future the ryots were to look up. Now, I don't find that in so many words that was ever ordered permanent, but the inhabitants of the country have always been led to believe that that was the maximum which would never be exceeded.

The Chief Justice—So Government reserved to itself the right to reduce but denied the right to increase the assessment?

Mr. Farran—It considered itself obliged from the very commencement to make a remission to the ryots, and from the year 1800 till the concession passed out of the hands of the East Indis Company they were always considering what maximum below that of Major Munroe they could fix. In opening this case the course I proposed to adopt is this; first, to establish, I believe incontestibly, that moolee land is private property; secondly, that the maximum amount which can be raised by Government on such property is the kuddeem berar; and thirdly, that the Bombay Act 1 of 1865 gives no right to Government to bring private property under the provisions of section 25. I think the most convenient course will be first to refer to the Act and to show your lordships from the provisions of the Act that the provisions do not extend to give the Government power to assess private property.

The Court here adjourned for tiffin.

When the Court had resumed its sitting Mr. Farran said: My lords, when the Court rose I was about to direct your lordships' attention to a general view of Act 1 of 1865, under which it is proposed to survey and assess the lands of the plaintiff. The preamble of that Act I think affords a very strong indication as to what was the intention of the members of the Legislative Council when it was passed. It says:—"Whereas a moderate assessment of land revenue is equally conducive to the interests of Government and the wellbeing of its subjects; and whereas it has been and is the desire of Government to equalise assessments, and settle the rights, obligations and to record the rights, interests, and privileges of persons and classes owning and occupying land," &c. That I think draws a very clear distinction between persons who are merely occupants of lands under Government and persons who are supposed to have rights distinct from Government, and it appears to me that the object of the Act at any rate is that where Government find rights established these rights are not to be interfered with.

The Chief Justice: Is there any actual definition of existing settlements?

Mr. Farran—No, no actual definition. There is a definition of "occupants." I think I shall be able to show your lordships clearly that the Madras Government recognised Major Munroe's standard and confirmed the reductions, which at that time were not considered unalterable. "Occupant" is defined in Clause I. of the second section:—"Occupant is the person whose name is entered authoriesedly in the survey papers or other public accounts as responsible to Government for payment of the assessment due upon any field or recognised share of a field." I think in order to understand that interpretation we must refer back to see what is the meaning of "field," and that is given in Clause G. It says:—"Field or number means a revenue survey division of the village lands, of a specified area, upon which a distinct assessment is or may be recorded under a number in the survey register and in the public accounts of the village." I think your lordships will find some difficulty in applying the wording of the Act to Canara, and that there will be to a certain extent a deficiency found in the Act, because at the time this Act was passed it was not the intention of the Legislature to apply it to tenures of the nature of those to be found in Canara; and consequently a good deal of the Act, although no doubt it now extends to Canara, was compiled without reference to the peculiar tenures to be found in Canara. Section 4 definitely draws a direct distinction between an owner and an occupant, thus showing that owner does not fall within the meaning of the word occupant as defined in Clause J. of the second section. Section 4 says:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, whenever such a measure may appear to him expedient, to direct the extension of a survey to any part of the presidency, with a view to the settlement of the land revenue, and to, the record and preservation of proprietary and other rights connected with the soil, and such survey shall be called a revenue survey." I apprehend that under that section two objects are to be carried out—to record the rights of proprietors, and to assess the land which was held directly under Government. Section 11 is the next section to which I ask your lordships' attention, and I think it further bears out my contention:—"In any district in which a revenue survey has been or may be ordered by the Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for any duly authorised Survey officer to enter, for the purposes of measurement, fixing boundaries, classing soils, or for any other purpose connected with the survey and settlement, any lands whether belonging to Government or to private individuals, and whether assessed to the public revenue or partially or wholly exempt from assessment." Of course bearing in mind the object of the Act, it was necessary to give the Survey officers power to enter on land which was the property of Government, but I apprehend that was a very different matter from giving them power to assess it to the public revenue. Then Section 13 draws the distinction still more broadly. It says:—"It shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of land, whether subject to the payment of land revenue or not, to point out to the Survey officer, at the time of measurement and of classification, the boundaries of his holding. And then if he does not do so, boundaries may be fixed in the absence of the owner or the occupant." The 16th section draws a similar distinction:—"In conducting an enquiry respecting boundaries as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to a Superintendent of Survey, or other officer authorised by him, to call on any owner, occupant, or agent of the owner or occupant, to produce, for inspection all sunnads, kowle, and leases, and all other title-deeds and documents whether relating to his land, and if, within a reasonable period to be fixed in writing by the said Survey officer, the said owner, or occupant, or

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CRY FOR ANNEXATION.

(Indu-Prakash.)

WHEN the Government of India in its Proclamation of the 14th instant regarding Baroda has distinctly announced that "in accordance with the gracious intimation made to the Princes and Chiefs of India that it is the desire of Her Majesty the Queen that their Governments should be perpetuated, and the Representation and Dignity of their Houses should be continued, a Native Administration will be re-established in such manner as may be determined upon after the conclusion of the enquiry, and after consideration of the results which such enquiry may elicit," those sons of Britain whose fingers are itching and whose mouths are watering at the splendid prizes for them or their brethren that Baroda would offer if it were to become a British province, are bawling at the top of their voice for the annexation of that State. Certain it is that these bawlers-out are not the men that have ever conserved large empires, nor are theirs the view that a far-sighted statesman can endorse for a moment. Theirs are the views of dishonest traders that know only to fatten themselves by any means—especially by swallowing the monies of those that come in contact with them. The criminality of the act they never trouble themselves about to be true to plighted word they never know of, that they would be soon disgorged by a just Providence of their indigestible devourings is what their avaricious blindness never allows them to foresee, in their avaricious blindness to seize what tempts them, they use arguments, make assertions, and take things for granted which but for their blindness they would be ashamed to own. Observe what arguments are used, and assertions made, and things taken for granted to advocate the annexation of Baroda. *The rights of the people* are paraded with an implication that the said people clamour for being converted from Gaekwari into British subjects. It is taken for granted "that the intention at Calcutta is to find a male child of the Gaekwar family, put him on the throne, and keep the country under British management till he come of age," as is done with the Berars and Mysore at present. It is asserted with a brazen face that "there is hardly an Anglo-Indian and even an English statesman who does not now see that Sir Stafford Northcote did a grave injustice to the people of Mysore in promising to restore that province to its Rajas." Of course irresponsible anonymous writers have nothing to lose by bare-faced falsehoods or avaricious advocacy. So long as they think that they or their countrymen will be immediately benefited, they will talk any wild stories of the Baroda subjects wishing for British rule or the annexation, striking such terror into the hearts of Native Princes as will place British India beyond all possibility of danger for all time to come. To such writers the grave sentiments contained in the following extract from a Despatch of Lord Canning's Government in the momentous period of 1857, are unknown :—

> We have felt that neither the Government of India, nor any Government, can wisely punish in anger : that punishment so dealt may terrify and crush for a season, but that with time and returning calm the acts of authority are reviewed, and that the Government which has punished blindly and revengefully will have lost its chief title to respect of its subjects.

We have felt that the course which the Government of India may pursue at this crisis, will mainly influence the feeling with which, in time to come, the supremacy of England will be viewed, and the character of their rulers estimated by many millions of the Queen's subjects ; we have therefore avoided to weaken by any impatience of deliberate justice the claim which England has established to the respect and attachment of the well affected natives of India.

The creed of the annexationists seems to be very simple. England is almighty and will ever continue almighty. The use it should make of its power is to break the rocks of Native States that disfigure the fine face of the expansive plain of the British Indian Empire, and roll them down like metal by the steam roller of British intrigue or British bayonets. When this is done, they guarantee, against nature, that no volcanic eruptions will ever again disfigure the one level plain of the British Indian Empire, wherein the darling children of Great Britain will have endless scope to play frolicsomely with the nigger Natives of India, as does the cat with the mice. This is their day dream, and the only obstacle to its realization is that there are dances like Lord Northbrook at the head of Government who wake them out of it with a rude shake. Angry at it, they begin to talk and argue in all manner of ways. They bring forward the rights of *the people of Baroda* to advocate annexation ! What people of Baroda have come to these self-constituted advocates with petitions in their hands, imploring their assistance for securing the inestimable boon of being converted into British instead of Gaekwari subjects ? It does not matter with these writers that even the great Thunderer is forced to acknowledge that with all the faults of Native rule, its subjects are not willing to exchange their lot for becoming British subjects. They have a purpose to serve and they will talk of people's rights as an argument for annexation, however fully they may know that in making use of that argument they are telling the most bare-faced falsehood. Then again, Lord Northbrook is charged, for the sake of argument, with creating endless complication for his successors, on the supposition, taken for granted, that at least for the next fifteen or twenty years, Baroda is to be ruled as the Berars and Mysore are at present. Before H. H. Malharrao's trial has taken place, these writers have already settled the future form of Baroda administration, and taken for granted, that it will be the form adopted by Lord Northbrook ! Lord Northbrook explicitly declares the *re-establishment of a Native Administration* in Baroda. The words re-establishment and native administration are most significant and convey to our mind the conviction that the future administration will be really *Native*, that is, carried on by Native Agency. Even if H. H. Malharrao should be found guilty and be deposed, a thing not to be at all taken for granted at present, the most likely type of the future administration at Baroda will be that of Hyderabad at present by Sir Salar Jung. If this should be the form of administration, where is the complication that Mysore and the Berars are supposed to present ? Writers that are unconscientiously angry at even breathing a suspicion that an English Officer might concoct a tale of poisoning for a purpose, fear not to take for granted that the noble English statesman who is at the head of the Government of India at present, notwithstanding that he explicitly promises the *re-establishment of Native Administration* at Baroda, means really to keep the State in British hands at least for the next fifteen or twenty years, and leave it to his successors to fulfill his promise if they be so minded ! If Lord Northbrook is capable of lying, the Proclamation is not worth the paper it is written upon and his assurances are so many empty sounds in the wind. By such empty sounds, it is true, the Native Princes will not be deceived. If Lord Northbrook, therefore, is anxious as we firmly believe he is, that his words should be trusted, the present talk of the annexationists should fully impress him with the importance of not falling into the error of planning the future administration of Baroda on the models of those of the Berars and Mysore, but literally to fulfill his solemn promise of re-establishing the Native Administration.

We regret to learn the death at Derah Dhoon of Lieutenant Col. R. J. D Ferris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Punjab Commission, in which he served for nearly 21 years. His last district was Multan, to the Deputy Commissionership of which he was appointed on his transfer from Jhang. For the last three years or so Colonel Ferris had been a confirmed invalid, and in April 1873, he took furlough in India, hoping to recruit his strength at Missoori, and Derah Dhoon, where he spent the whole of his furlough. His death proceeded from heart disease. We understand he leaves behind him a large family.—*Mofussilite*

A WARNING TO IMPERTINENT SERVANTS.—At the Madras Egmore Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib, a native woman named Papah, an ayah, and her husband named Veerasamy, a mate, both in the service of Captain A. N. Pierce, Royal Artillery, charged their master with assaulting them on the 10th instant, at Vepery. It would appear that in consequence of the ayah's impertinence, on the day in question, the defendant discharged her and ordered her to leave the house and as her husband, who was a man of bad character was being kept in service on account of the defendant's child being very much attached to his wife, the defendant ordered him also to leave the house when he became insolent. The defendant gave the husband a shove and the latter fell down but he got up again and rushed at the defendant, assisted by his wife, and in the struggle that ensued, the complainants tore the defendant's shirt to pieces. The ayah tried to prove that she was struck with a slipper by the defendant, and her husband endeavoured to show that he was also struck several times, but they were unable to make out a case against the defendant. Captain Pierce in return charged the ayah and her husband with using criminal force to him and proved his case. His Worship inflicted a nominal fine of one rupee on Captain Pierce and fined the ayah and her husband Rs. 10 each, out of which the sum of Re. 10 was to be given to Captain Pierce, as compensation.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

1874 IN FRANCE.

(TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 31.

It is neither with pride nor satisfaction that France can review the year which has just elapsed, and for those who style themselves or really are its friends it must be hoped that its temperament leads it to acquire new strength in adversity, and that it degenerates only in prosperous or victorious times. Were it otherwise, the twelve-month which has just passed by would have in no degree augmented its vital energies, and would have added neither to its dignity nor its hopes. 1874 leaves France just as it found it. At the beginning of the year, and]on resuming its labours, the National Assembly had to provide sixty millions of additional taxes ; the Territorial Reserve Army which had been so long talked of existed only as a scheme ; between the German frontier and the interior of France no serious obstacle to invasion existed since the cession of Metz and Strasburg ; the re-armament of France was hardly commenced ; the Budget of 1875 and 1876 amounted to the formidable figure of £100,000,000 without any Sinking Fund ; political questions were in suspense ; the Organic Laws had still to be voted ; and at the sitting of the 8th of January, which was really the first sitting of the Session, 286 votes of the Left against 226 of the Right resolved on the postponement of the Bill on the Mayors, which the De Broglie Cabinet had made a question of "urgency." That Cabinet did not fall immediately after this vote, but it tottered. The Right were indignant at what they called "a surprise," 140 of their number having been absent during that sitting. The question is not whether the Left were right or wrong in voting thus, although they have often been reproached with it ; but assuredly the Right were wrong in not being at their posts. The De Broglie Cabinet tendered its resignation. Telegrams were despatched in all directions to summon the absent members of the Right. Meanwhile superhuman efforts were made to induce the Duc de Broglie to abandon the Bill on the Mayors and to remain in power after a simple vote of confidence ; but all was unavailing. The Duke reminded those who thus urged him that he had declared he could not govern without the Law on the Mayors, and, after long and wearisome negotiations, it was agreed that the Cabinet should remain with its entire programme, at the head of which figured the Mayors Bill, and that it should retain office with a vote of confidence. Accordingly, at the sitting of the 12th of January, after a four days crisis, the Chamber, on the motion of M. de Kerdrel, affirmed its confidence in the Cabinet, and at the same time, on the motion of M. Delsol, it replaced the Mayors Bill on the Order of the Day. The Duc de Broglie, in two speeches which showed that he was confident of success, and in which that tact of the statesman was proudly allied to an inflexible will, repressed for some months longer the impotent resistance of the Assembly, and, in spite of the interested efforts of M. Raoul Duval, he obtained 366 votes against 275. The 140 Deputies of the Right had returned and voted as one man, while the Left only gained 37 additional votes. The Bonapartists ranged themselves on the side of the Mayors Bill, which, indeed, was borrowed from the arsenal of the Empire, and voted together with the most absolute discipline. At the sitting of the 20th of January, the Assembly, after hearing M. Baragnon, who produced documents and evidence condemning the choice of certain Mayors, MM. Bigot, Clapier, Vinay, and, lastly, the Duc de Broglie, the Chamber passed the Provisional Bill giving the Government the right of nominating Mayors on condition of their submitting within two months a complete and definitive scheme on Municipalities. As soon as the law was promulgated, the Minister of the Interior proceeded with what is called "the purification of Municipal Bodies." He was aided in this task by M. Baragnon, to whom the vivacity of his Southern temperament and his readiness in retort drew the special attention of the Legitimist-Conservative Party, and by M. de Lamartinière, a young functionary attached to the Duke's Cabinet, whose acquaintance with the Administration had called him to that post, and whose activity soon made him one of the most important in the Cabinet of the Minister of the Interior. The Duc de Broglie and M. de Lamartinière, forced to take the Mayors under the Empire as substitutes for Municipalities of the 4th of September, soon saw themselves accused of Bonapartism. The Mayors Law, in fact, restored to office the majority of the Municipalities of the Empire, and Bonapartism seemed thereby to derive fresh strength. Nearly 3,000 Mayors were hastily superseded under it in order to utilize the term during which the Government had the right of nominating Mayors who were not members of the Municipalities. Uneasy rumours meanwhile spread through the country. The movements of certain Bishops excited the susceptibilities of the German Chancellor, who considered their language an incitement to an attack upon himself. A long negotiation ensued on this subject between the diplomatists of the two countries. The Chancellor called on the French Government to repress the violent language of which he complained ; but, fettered by the *Concordat*, they confessed themselves unable to apply a remedy. The Chancellor demanded that the offenders should be summoned before the Council of State, but abandoned the demand on its being shown that this jurisdiction is without penalty and without consequences. *For some time* it was expected that the Chancellor would apply to the French Government, but he was happily dissuaded from so doing on being shown the prospect of the jury acquitting the defendants, and the matter dropped without receiving a solution. During this time, M. de Fourtou, the Minister of Education, addressed a Circular to the bishops, the publication of which soothed the Chancellor's resentment. The *Univers* was suspended, the Assembly refused to agree to the Interpellation of the fanatical Germain de Temple, and the French press, warned by this triple action, resolved to submit to the hardship of the new conditions imposed by the disasters of the country, and on holding a prudent and milder language, more dignified and more patriotic than barren provocations.

Minor incidents of no importance characterized the month of February after the agitations provoked in the Assembly and the nation in the previous month. Prince Napoleon for the first time raised the flag, if not of revolt, of opposition and menace, in a young kinsman, and thenceforth introduced a new division—that is to say, a new weakness—into the Bonapartist Party. In the Municipal Council of Paris, Dr. Mettivier, who constituted himself a kind of echo to the Prince, who pretends to be the Caesar of democracy, expressed a wish in favour of the banished Communists. This was like an attempt to prepare a Communist Army for this future Emperor of the Commune. The elections of the Saône-et-Loire, answering, in their turn, to these Demagogic appeals which resounded in the capital, sent M. Theriesse to the National Assembly This was the point of departure of those alternations in which now Radicalism, and now Bonapartism, triumph in electoral contest. From that moment the Radical candidates, beaten with difficulty here and there by Bonapartists, gained the seats vacated by the death of several Deputies. In the Assembly the cur-e-st words of the Bishop of Orleans secured a vote which established regular religious service in the Army, and immediately afterwards the Chamber, turning from this abstract discussions, addressed itself to the painful task of examining its Budget, in which it did not succeed in effecting an equilibrium. For the first time, also, Marshal MacMahon, after three months trial of power, seeing the duration of that power contested by its adversaries, felt it necessary to affirm it. Haughtily, and on a visit paid to the Tribunal of Commerce, he remarked that the Assembly had intrusted him with power for seven years. "My first duty," he said, "is to guard the execution of that Sovereign decision. Do not be uneasy, therefore. For seven years I shall make the legally-established order of things respected by all." The Bourse next day hailed with a rise this first declaration by which the Head of the State claimed the immutability of his Presidential functions. Since then Marshal MacMahon has on every opportunity affirmed the same idea and manifested the same resolution, but on every occasion covert or open contradictions have been offered as to the duration and meaning of the Septennate, and now, after a year of these chronic controversies, the struggle is still going on. The Marshal's Government is confronted by Parties not one of which possesses arms, and its existence is due to the powerlessness of other Parties more than to its own vitality.

During the first days of February the Committee of Thirty, after long and laborious labours, decided that every Frenchman enjoying civil and political rights and turned 25 years of age should be an elector in the commune in which he had satisfied the law on military service. The Committe adopted the age of 25 in consideration of the new Military Law, which retains every Frenchman under the colours till that age, and prohibits soldiers from voting. Nothing, however has yet happened to show that this standard of age has modified the elections in a Conservative sense. Voting by *arrondissement* is what is now called for by the most ardent partisans of a restrictive Electoral Law, but it will soon be found that this also is an insufficient palliative, and that it is by the application of principles and not by minor modifications that the irresistible current called "universal suffrage" can be diverted. As a kind of protest against this first nibble at Universal Suffrage proposed by the Committee of Thirty, M. Naquet a Deputy recommended the electors of Vaucluse to elect M. Ledru Rollin as the personification of Universal Suffrage. Both in the North and South—in the Pas-de-Calais, where M. Sens, a Bonapartist, was elected, and in Vaucluse, which returned M. Ledru Rollin—Universal Suffrage pronounced, indeed, in favour of those who defend its integrity. About the same time the date of the 16th of March loomed on the horizon, on the effect of which Bonapartism based its warmest and most immediate hopes. A letter by M. Rouher which has remained famous fried to prepare men's minds for the strength of the Imperialist idea by weakening the idea of the Septennate, which he styled a temporary power, "whose strength is limited, almost ephemeral, and the duration of which varies and unforeseen events may abridge." The Duke of Padua, a former Chamberlain of the Empire summoned the faithful from the four corners of France to a pilgrimage to Chiselhurst. The Duc de Broglie, in a Circular at once too blustering and too modest which defined the rights involved in an attachment to fallen dynasties, yet wished to limit the exercise of them, became the involuntary auxiliary of the organizers of the Fete of the 16th of March, and lent the columns of the *Journal Officiel* to the appeal of those who were still the faithful servants of the Prince Imperial.

Meanwhile M. de Biliotti, the Legitimist candidate for Vaucluse, and M. de Branchamps, the Bonapartist candidate for the Vienne, were defeated, the former by M. Ledru Rollin, who did not deliver a single speech nor write a single line to the electors, the latter by M. Lepetit, whose success was decided by a letter from M. Thiers. This double agitation had hardly calmed down when the Assembly resumed the discussion of the taxes necessary to equalize the Budget. MM. Magne Desseligny, Bocher, and Pouyer-Quertier took part in the debate. The captivating and forcible arguments of this last speaker had almost succeeded in securing from the Assembly a vote overturning the Minister of Finance, when, perceiving what would be the result of this speech, M. Pouyer-Quertier withdrew his proposal to subject sugar refineries to Customs duty. This incident changed the course of the financial discussion, and to the present day the Assembly has not succeeded in mastering the Budget. The Chamber was soon diverted from this serious discussion by the Interpellation of M. Christophle, who brought before it an article in a sensational paper advising the Marshal to imitate General Pavia. The Duc de Broglie, in a really statesmanlike speech, easily succeeded in triumphing over the misgivings of his questioner, and at this sitting regained a real Parliamentary majority with a kind of *Grand Seigneur's* facility.

About this time a literary and political discussion excited all minds, and attracted universal attention to a man singularly unfortunate and for some time almost forgotten. M. Emile Olivier, whose reception at the Academy had been fixed, read his speech before the jury appointed by that body that they might judge of it before its public delivery. Napoleon III.'s ex-Minister, one of the most ardent and sincere authors of the war of 1870, the man who had prepared his succession to power by a political career of 22 years, who had been one of the favourites of Democracy, and had earned all its hatred by devoting himself to the Empire, wished, three years after its fall and long after the death of his old master, to pay public homage to the memory of Napoleon III. It might have been asked whether, by pronouncing these words of remembrance and attachment, the former leader of French Democracy converted to Cæsarism had not an object justified by the fidelity of his recollections and the versatility of his convictions ; but the austere statesman whose lone France and Europe have since deplored opposed the reading of this apology, sharply twitting the new Academician with having a head as light as his heart. This struggle, in which the public took a keen interest, resulted in the refusal of the Academy to hear the speech ; but the Bonapartist papers attacked M. Guizot with lamentable heat, apprising him of a private incident affecting a member of his family of which the illustrious old man had been ignorant, and which he should never have known.

But the Chiselhurst Fete of the 16th of March soon eclipsed all other topics. Everybody asked what the consequences of the demonstration would be for France and for the Bonapartist Party. Representatives of the various classes of which France is composed—even working men in blouses, conducted by one of their own order—mixed in the throng of politicians and fashionable ladies who crossed the Channel to offer their homage to the Prince. Everybody thought the young Prince would address to France some touching words such as the memory of his dying father and the recent mourning of his country dismembered in his presence would inspire. It might have been supposed that some words of regret would mingle with the expression of his personal hopes, and that the young Prince on the day of his majority would convey to France the remembrance of a heart courageous and resigned. Such was not the import of this interview. The Duke of Padua exhorted the Prince to hold himself ready, and the Prince in the language of a Sovereign who has nothing to learn or regret, replied that he was so. This 16th of March did not realize the expectations of the Bonapartists.

On the 18th of March M. Gambetta and M. Lepere again attacked the signification of the Septennate. The Duc de Broglie, in his reply, in order to dissipate the uneasiness produced by the indulgence of the Septennate for the hostile Parties, declared that it was unchangeable, and that during the seven years the Marshal was firmly resolved not to tolerate the encroachments of any Party whatever. On the 19th, the vote of confidence, M. de Cazenove de Pradine, one of the most authoritative Legitimists in the Assembly, read a very concise speech, in which, after expressing reserves peculiar to his Party, he offered the Cabinet and the Septennate his co-operation of his political friends without which they would be singularly endangered. While strengthening the Cabinet, this co-operation weakened the principle of the Septennate, the immutability of which it put in question by not declaring it contrary to the hopes of the Royalist Party. The Duc de Broglie must soon have perceived this, for in offering him an alliance the Royalists reckoned on imposing on him a docility incompatible both with his character and his projects. A month later the Duke was to pay by his fall for a co-operation the significance of which he had not wished to understand and the consequences of which he refused to accept. Thus passed the first quarter of the year, which had witnessed only barren contests, sterile agitations without grandeur, spectacles without utility, and rivalries without ideas of patriotism or abnegation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR 1875.

WE gather from the "Catholic Directory" for the New year, published by Messrs Burns and Oates, of Portman-street and Paternoster-row, some interesting details concerning the Roman Catholic community in Great Britain. Dividing England and Wales into 13 "dioceses" and Scotland into three "districts" (the faithful in those parts being still under "Vicars Apostolic"), it shows that there are now in the former no less than 1,723 priests serving 1,041 churches and missionary stations ; and in the latter 238 more clergy serving 227 such chapels. Both these calculations, it is to be observed, include such clergy as are superannuated or retired, but exclude such private and domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of their respective neighbourhoods. There are in Great Britain no less than 21 Archbishops and Bishops, one Archbishop and two Bishops being retired, while two others are Bishops "Auxiliary," answering to our Suffragan Prelates. The diocese of Westminster has the largest number of clergy, though it is exceeded by those of Liverpool and Liverpool in the number of its churches and chapels. The smallest diocese, on the whole, appears to be Northampton, with 57 clergy and 40 churches. In Clifton diocese, where the churches are given as 38, the clergy are as many as 71. Another part of the book gives a full account of the Papal Court officers of the Pope, Holy Roman Church, the Sacred College of Cardinals, and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world. There are 6 "Cardinal Bishops," 87 "Cardinal Priests"—many of whom, however, are Bishops or even Archbishops—and seven Cardinal Deacons, at the head of whom is the name of James Antonelli, "first Deacon, Secretary of State." The members of the Sacred College are divided into as many as 21 different "Congregations" for ordinary or special purposes such as the "Inquisition or Holy Office," "the Propaganda," the "Index," the Congregation of Sacred Rites, of Bishops, of Indulgences and Sacred Relics," and so forth. There are 20 vacancies at present in the Sacred College, the full number of 70 being rarely filled up. Of the 50 Cardinals whose names appear in the "Directory" for 1875, eight only were created by the late Pope Gregory XVI ; the rest owe their hats to Pope Pius. During the present Pontificate 104 Cardinals have died, no less than 80 of whom were created by His Holiness. From the same source we learn that "there are nine Patriarchates, of which the greater are those of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem ; and the twelve Patriarchs, seven of the Latin Rite and five of the Oriental Rite." The Patriarchal Sees of the Latin Rite are Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, the West Indies, Lisbon, and Venice ; and those of the Oriental Rite are Anticch, Babylon, and Cilicia. Apparently, therefore, Antioch is reckoned under both Rites. There are added lists of other subordinate "Rites"—the Coptic, the Greek, and the Syriac, each with sub-divisions ; and also of sundry "Apostolic Delegations and Vicariates" in Africa, Australasia, Asia Minor, Arabia, and Oceania." In order to get at some idea of the extent of the Roman Catholic Episcopate, it may be added, on the same authority, that "the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops present at the Council at any time between December 8, 1869, and July 18, 1870, were in all 704. This number included 113 Archbishops and Bishops in *Partibus Infidelium*." The Catholic Peerage is also given in full, and is numerous in the Directory, includes this year the new convert, Lord Ripon, but omits the name of Lord Camoys, though that of Lord Acton still appears. As "all communications for the Editor are to be addressed to the Rev. W. A. Johnson at the Archbishop's House, S. W., the omission of Lord Camoys's name is apparently significant. A smaller "Catholic Calendar," published by Washbourne, in Paternoster-row, gives very much of the same information in a more succinct and portable form, confining itself, however, to England. It adds a short account of the late Pilgrimage to Pontigny, with outlines of two sermons by Archbishop Manning on the subject ; it also gives a well-arranged obituary of Catholics for the past year. A still smaller work, from the same publisher, the "Benedictine Almanac," gives some curious information as to the present extent of the Benedictine Order, which was the very fountain of learning in the Middle Ages. It may be new to our readers, as indeed it is to us, that at this moment in the year of grace 1875, there are not only two Archbishops and five Bishops of the Benedictines, but also four right rev. gentlemen who are styled "Abbot of Westminster," "Abbot of St. Alban's," "Abbot of Glastonbury," and "Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's."—*Times.*

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